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Economy in Intellectual Work. WM. H. BURNHAM. Scribner's Magazine, March, 1889.

This is an attempt to outline the principles that underlie economic mental activity. The relation of unconscious cerebral processes to the problem of economy is especially considered. Adopting the theory that bases attention upon emotion, the writer urges that an emotional stimulus is necessary for economical mental work, and concludes that emotional dissipation in childhood and at adolescence is likely to leave the mind barren of healthy interests and without emotional support in its intellectual activity.

Sonnenschein's Cyclopaedia of Education. Edited by ALFRED EWEN FLETCHER. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 1889.

Among the contributors to this convenient hand-book are Oscar Browning, Sir Philip Magnus, James Sully and other eminent educators. It covers a wide field, containing not only articles relating to the history, theory, and practice of education, biographical sketches, explanations of pedagogical technicalities, and the like, but also articles upon the mental activities, the sentiments, virtues, and other psychological and ethical topics. In the psychological articles the attempt is made to show the pedagogical aspect of the subjects treated. Although its psychological horizon is necessarily limited, the book is a valuable addition to educational literature. An excellent bibliography of thirty-four octavo pages is appended.

W. H. B.

Memory as a Power of Knowledge. WM. L. EVANS, M. A. New York, 1888.

This book outlines the psychology of memory and the association of ideas, and contains a mnemonic system based on the principles of the Pick-“Loisette” method. The author adopts a figure alphabet, connects dissimilar words by “intermediates,” and gives mnemonic series of words for practice. One of the best features of his psycho-pedagogical discussion is the emphasis placed upon the training of the attention. It may, however, be doubted if the author’s method of effecting this training —*i. e.* by the treadmill recitation of mnemonic series—is altogether the best one.

Report of the Committee on Phantasms and Presentiments. JOSIAH ROYCE. Proc. Amer. Soc. for Psychical Research, Vol. I, No. 4, March, 1889.

This report is the most important and most extensive of those in this number of the *Proceedings*. The material upon which it is based consists, so far as published, of between 70 and 80 cases, of which 33 are considered in the body of the article. These are classified and treated under the following headings: I. Subjective Hallucinations of Familiar Type; II. Instances of Recognized Sorts of Unconscious Cerebration; III. Pseudo-Presentiments, and, IV. Coincidences. The most important feature of the report is the theory of Pseudo-Presentiments, advanced in the third section. In a word, it is that normal persons are occasionally subject to a trick of memory something like that which gives one in a